WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1881.

Ammements To-day. Ahrey's Park Theater—Le Veyare en Suisse. Am rican Fasti et —Industrial Exhibition. R. oth's Theater—Martath E. Jon Open House—The Marchie. Bounell's Sunct me-Broadway and Sthel,
Doly's Theatte-Americans Abroad Matines,
Gr. and Op re Hous - Olivete, Malines,
Mr. v. (17) - Nibroa Land me-Bishael Marquit Malines, Haverly's 14th - t. Theatre- Perty him. Maline. Haverly's Gin Av. Theatre- Circlin. Maline. Madison Ngu. re Theatre - The Professor. New Theatre C migu -- The Major. Parep. Hall-Metmerum. Standard Tocate - Palmer. Bon Fe noise. Mine co. - Broadway and Pithet. Union Square The tr--Perget He Not. Matthew.

The Republicans in the Academy of Music.

Windsor Theate - The Cannie Seegah, Matters.

The genial spirit of President ARTHUR seems to have diffused itself over the great mass of the delegates, alternates, and auxilitries who are in attendance upon the Republican State Convention, which meets in the Academy of Music to-day.

Of the four Republican State officers whose terms expire with this year, it is understood that only Gen. JOSEPH B. CARR, the Secrelary of State, and Mr. HAMILTON WARD, the Attorney-General, desire to be renominated. Mr. Wadsworth, the State Comptroller, is expecting to be nominated for Congress in the Ontario and Livingston district, to supply the place of Mr. LAPHAM, who was elected to the Senate as the successor of Mr. CONKLING. It is said that Mr. WENDELL, the present State Treasurer, wishes to retire from public life and devote himself wholly to his banking business.

The present State Engineer and Surveyor s Horatio Seymour, Jr., a Democrat, and s nephew of the distinguished statesman of Incida. Therefore, even it CARR and WARD are renominated, as they are likely to be, there will still be an opening for new canfidates for three of the most important places on the ticket. As the Stalwarts may allow the Half Breeds to capture all three. this may exert a soothing effect upon their somewhat ruffled tempers, and operate to swell the tide of happiness in the Convention.

Delmonico's and the White House.

We republished, the other day, a statement by the Washington Post, assuring the public that there would never be an indictment, a trial, or a conviction of any memper of the Star Route Ring. The Post deslared that the GARFIELD Administration had never seriously thought of such a thing, and that the ARTHUR Administration would se too friendly to Donsey to do more or better. Immediately after the election in November last, upon the invitation of Senator Dorsey himself, Gen. ARTHUR and a large company had passed a very pleasant evening at a dinner in New York, and Gen. ARTHUR, then the Vice-President elect, had been the most profuse and happy in his tompliments to Dorsey upon his success in the management of the Indiana campaign.

But Mr. Dorsey, fresh from a political victory in Indiana, dined, applauded, and sonored by all the assembled chie s of the party, presented a very different spectacle to the eyes of a man elected to fill the easy and irresponsible office of Vice-President from the one which Mr. Dorsey, arraigned on a criminal charge of robbing the United States, presents to the same man loaded suddenly with the tremendous responsibilides of the Presidency. For Mr. Donsey in the one capacity, Gen. ARTHUR had kind, appreciative, and ill-considered words, as other Republicans had; but for Mr. Dorsey detected in plundering the Post justice, with an edge as keen for him as for tny other criminal. If Mr. Dorsey escapes sonviction, it will not be through the symanthies of President ARTHUR.

New Aspects of the Irish Question.

Last week was an eventful one in the history of the Land League agitation. The action taken by a part of the Catholic hierarchy is at first sight calculated to incourage the authors of the Land bill, but the reception given to their opponent in the iwo chief cities of Ireland showed that Mr. PARNELL has lost none of his influence.

The first telegrams concerning the dec aration made by the Irish Bishops on Sept. 29 were vague and misleading. It is true that at a meeting which took place at Maynooth College a resolution was adopted "that the Land act is of great benefit to tenants, for which the gratitude of the country is due the Government and all who helped to carry the measure." It is a grave mistake however, to suppose that this expression of ppinion emanated from the whole episcopal bench, or fairly represents the sentiments of the Irish clergy. The meeting at Maygooth was held under the auspices of Archsishop McCase, whose opposition to the Land League from the first has been outspoken; and most of the prelates who attended it were known to be in sympathy with him. Archbishop CROKE and the sosalled patriot Bishops, who have strenupusly espoused the cause of the tenants against the landlords, took no part in the proceedings, and repudiate the resolution. It has been admitted by observers not specially favorable to the Land League that about three-fourths of the Irish priesthood side with Archbishop Choke on the question which temporarily divides the hierarchy. It was noticed that a strong clerical element was present in the Land League Congress at Dublin, and that acclesiastics were conspicuous among those who urged the tenants to reject the Land bill altogether. That the bulk of the Irish slergy are opposed to Archbishop McCanz is believed to have been made clear to LEO XIII., for, after instituting a careful investigation of this subject, the Vatican has deslined to interfere, and has left each Irish scelesiastic to shape his action toward the Land bill by the dictates of his individual tonscience. Under these circumstances, the declarations of certain members of the hierarchy, whose opinions were already known, cannot be expected to have any appreciable effect on the attitude of the Irish tenantry. Such as it was, however, this was andoubtedly the best card which the GLAD-Frone Government had to play, and their representatives in the London press have made the most of it.

furing the week were more impressive than any which had been offered to the Irish agitator since he entered public life. An incldent of his triumphal entry into Dublin is worth recording, because it was meant and felt to be a symbol of the central aim of the rent of land in Ireland? And why is it which the Home Rulers never permit Ire- | that this Irish law is believed to be only the land to lose sight. As his conch reached College Green, Mr. PARNELL rose from his seat, bared his head, and, pointing to the remnants of the old Parliament House, oried, "Peliow countrymen, I cannot pass this hallowed spot without saying that here, where our Parliament died, our nation shall beef and mutton into the old sountry. yet reassort her freedom." The effect is As long as the terms farmers of England,

The ovations which Mr. PARRELL received

said to have been electrical, and the shout | Scotland, and Ireland controlled their own which echoed his words revealed how little has been done by the Land bill to satisfy the demands of the Irish people. After addressing Land League meetings every night of the ensuing week, Mr. PAR-NELL, on Sunday, Oct. 2, met his constituents at Cork, where the enthusiasm displayed in Dublin was more than equalled. Delegations from the adjoining counties had poured into the town, and more than 30,000 persons were congregated at the place | Texas and Missouri, adding only the charges where the speeches were delivered. In supporting a resolution calling for national or Irish farmer, with his dear land and high Independence, Mr. PARNELL dwelt on two important features of his new programme. Pointing out how the decay of Irish manufactures had relecated the mass of the people to a single employment, compelling them to till the soil or starve, he declared that a revival of Irish industries would henceforth figure among the objects to which the efforts of the Land Lengue would be most earnestly directed. He further | value, and rendering it necessary for the made it clear that his sympathies were as strongly enlisted on behalf of the landless laborers as of the tenant class, by declaring that if tenants were offered any benefit, as a result of the Land act, they ought to re-

fuse it, unless it could be shared in by The temperance question is making itself laborers and artisans of every grade. felt in the political struggle in Ohio. One of the In the course of the week, Mr. PARNELL latest manifestations is the action of an orexplained why tenants were recommended ganization calling itself "The United Liquor to defer resorting to the new land courts Dealers," A committee representing the brewers, distillers, dealers, and salcon keepers until test cases had been prepared and submitted by the Executive Committee of the has sent a circular to each candidate for the League. Had not this course been taken, Legislature asking his views on the subject of the most flagrant and notorious examples liquor legislation, calling attention to the fact of rack rent would naturally have been the that the enactments upon the statute books first to be laid before the new tribunals. In against the sale of spirituous liquors are suffisuch instances, no doubt an imposing recient to secure absolute prohibition where they are sustained by public sentiment, and reduction might have been made, without, however, bringing the rentals down to a tusing to support any candidate of any party for legislative office unless pledged to oppose point which would have permitted tenants any direct legislative enactments bearing on n average cases to hope for much relief. the sale of spirituous, vinous, or malt liquors, Under these circumstances, the Land Comor the submission to the people of any constitumission would have acquired a reputation tional amendments making possible local opfor equity and liberality at very little cost. tion or other more stringent legislation upon Their situation will be much more embarthis subject. This must be in the nature of a rassing, in view of the expectant attitude bembshell in the political camps. It would be taken by the mass of the tenantry interesting to see the answers of aspiring canunder Mr. Pannell's advice. None didates to this circular. of the grosser exhibitions of land-Canada now claims Wrangell Land, which lord extortion will, for the present, come before them. The four hundred test cases an enthusiastic American officer of the revenue marine lately annexed. The island should be which the officers of the Land League have handed over to Canada at once; for at the price aiready prepared are all instances of rent she made us pay for a few codfish, an arbitraquite moderate in comparison, but which tion on Wrangell Land, if it went against us, will raise the question whether, considermight swamp the Treasury. ing the fact that as a rule the appreciation of Irish estates is due to tenant improve-THE SUN suggested the other day that ments, GRIFFITH's valuation does not rep-Mr. Shappard of Beston and Mr. VANDERBILT resent the utmost farthing which the occuof this city should drive a match with their fast teams for the benefit of the Michigan sufferers. pant ought to pay. Brought from the out-Now Mr. FARRELL, who thinks Parmer Boy and set face to face with this fundamental prob-Drummer Boy hard to beat, offers to match lem, which affects not merely a few spethem against any other team or teams at Fleetcially unfortunate individuals, but the great wood Park for the same worthy object. Here is body of the Irish tenantry, the members of

nounced as a sham. Should the Commission, on the other hand, from eagerness to conciliate Ireland and justify the confidence of Mr. GLADSTONE, who would be seriously damaged by the failure of the Land act, materially cut down the moderate rentals presented in the test cases, the landlord interest would receive a blow far more mortal than was contemplated by the British Parliament. A standard of rent being once fixed which, even in the case of average exactions, would be recognized as low, every tenant in the country would insist upon reducing his rent in the same proportion; nor would the landlord think it worth while to appeal to a court where the case had been in principle already adjudicated. Mr. PAR-NELL himself admits that if the Land Court should consent to make considerable reduc-Office Department, he bears the sword of | tions in the test cases framed by the League, the application of the standard thus set up will virtually leave Irish landlords without anything to hire. Such is the formidable dilemma in which the tribunals organized

policy now agreed on by the Land League.

The City's Schools.

The Board of Education ask that nearly

four millions of dellars be given to them to

crowded wards of the city there is a shame-

ful lack of school accommodations.

In the Nineteenth Ward there are twelve

pay for the tuition of their boys and girls.

If the public schools, the industrial schools,

and the parochial schools cannot take in the

children, they must go without an educa-

tion, except such as they get in the streets.

It is true the Commissioners propose to

spend a great sum on new school houses in

these wards-over six hundred thousand

dollars. That is, they are ready to supply

the lack if the taxpayers will increase their

appropriations, already so enormous. But

we do not hear of any projects for cutting off

schools and colleges. The number of school

houses in the city is large enough, but

some of them are situated where they are

lege education in the more elegant parts

of the town. It the useless school buildings

were sold, and the fancy cetablishments

were closed, all the money required for

new buildings in the crowded wards would

be obtained without adding to the burdens

The system of public instruction would

be more economical and more efficient, more

logical and more deserving of confidence, if

it was greatly simplified. What we want is

a common school system, nothing more.

When we get it, there will be room for all

the children in primary and grammar

schools, distributed according to popula-

tion; and the cost to the city will be less

It is, indeed, preposterous for the Board

of Education to ask for extra appropria-

tions so long as they have plenty of oppor-

tunities to save more than they call for,

with no harm, but with real benefit, to the

Land Laws.

Why is it that it is necessary for the

British Parliament to pass a law regulating

precursor of similar laws to be enacted for

The cause which has forced on this

mighty change in British legislation, is

simply the switt savigation of the At-

lantic and the introduction of American

of the taxpayers.

than it is now.

school system.

England and Scotland?

no longer needed, and others supply a col-

useless expenses, and for giving up the fancy

the Land Commission will find themselves

in a most difficult predicament. If, on the

ground that the rents are already moder-

ate, they refuse to reduce them further, it

is plain enough that the Land act will be de-

Thanks to the wagons which collected the mourning drapers yesterday for the benefit of the Michigan sufferers, the city has largely resumed its customary appearance. It is not by Mr. GLADSTONE to give peace and conoften that trappings of funereal display can tent to Ireland will be forced by the astute afterward be turned to good account for public charity.

cidental to a summer on the road.

chance for Mesers, VANDERBILT, SHEPPARD,

WORK, DEWLY, EASTMAN, and others who think

This has been a bad season for the em-

playees of circuses. Rarely has there been a

time when more of them have come to grief.

In May, ELIZABETH DAVENE, a trapeze per-

former died in this city from the effects of a

fall received in one of her performances.

There have been several railroad accidents to

circus trains, in which performers were killed

and maimed. In Kentucky, last week, two men

were killed in a collision, and Louisa Monta-

ove, better known as the "\$10,000 Beauty," was

severely injured, her face being badly lacerated;

on Monday, Rosina Richardson, Barnum's

Fat Woman, died, and that same night, in Ten-

nessee, KINKADE, a famous circus tumbier

broke his head, and was killed. These

are but a few of the many recent mis-

hans. There has also been heavy loss to circus

proprietors by the death of lions, tigers, ele-

phants, and other animals, which have here

and there fallen victims to the hardships in-

missed his tips" in turning a somersault,

they have fast t-ams.

trouble in Ireland and elsewhere.

only begun to be apparent.

United Kingdom, reducing its productive

Legislature to come in and make new settle-

ments between the landowner and the ten-

ant. It is a great and a far-reaching revolu-

tion; and its extent and consequences have

As the troops in and around New York harbor have no chance to fight Stoux and Apaches, some of them let loose their pent-up belligerency upon each other. A few days since, spend on the public schools next year. The Private Hausts of Battery A. First Artillery at Fort Columbus, seized Sergeant BOUGHTON exact figures of the estimates are \$3,826,725. and sought to cut his throat with a razor. And yet at the meeting when it was decided Luckily, the rapor caught in the victim's chin. that this enormous sum was requisite, the and so only gashed him frightfully, without fact was brought out anew that in the most murdering him. Again, a short time since, on David's Island, Private WILLIAMS, being required, for some offence, to perform an unpleasant kind of labor, used insulting language thousand children who cannot get in the to Sergeant Smith, who thereupon attacked schools because there are no seats for them; him with an axe so successfully that WILLIAMS and the case is about as bad in the Twelith was taken off to the hospital for repairs. Last Ward. Now, the population of these densely Saturday, at the same post, Trumpeter Cuaris crowded districts is just the one which most | plunged a knife into Drummer McKEE, inflicting a probably fatal wound. Such incidents, needs to enjoy the advantages of our free coupled with Sergeant Mason's fuithlessness to school system. The majority of the resihis trust, in shooting at the prisoner he was dents there are people who cannot afford to directed to guard, are somewhat suggestive.

> At last the cold wave. Although so sudden as to set men shivering, it is nevertheless welcome. Whether it will go as suddenly as it came last night, and leave us all sweltering again to-day, can only be known by waiting, A month of old-fashioned October weather will

The bright brass kettle which plays a part in the story brought to San Francisco by Capt. GIFFORD of the whaler Daniel Webster, really gives no intrinsic evidence of having come from the Jeannette. Capt, Giffour had seen an In dian who had seen four men belonging to a wrecked vessel, and in the Indian camp he saw a new Kettle marked Waterbury, Cenn., which was said to have come from the wreck. If the Jeannette carried kettles so marked, and if she is the only vessel that ever carried such kettles into the Arctic, there might be good ground for inferring that the kettle came from DE Long's vessel. But even then, why suppose a wreck? Capt, Giffont himself is reported as saving that the Indians were kind, and gave them food and sheiter, "but stole all they could from us-that is their religion." It requires no stretch of the imagination, then, to suppose that they did not find this kettle on a wreck, but stole it from its living owners.

It may be only a straw, but Mrs. HUNT is the g directive of Practical Annual Schillers, and Practical Annual Schillers, and Practical Annual Schillers, and Practical Annual Schillers and Practical Annual Schillers and Schillers a

This is logically reasoned, but it lacks foundation. Mrs. liunt has no children.

The scratching of Iroquois for the Cesare witch, long rumored, has occurred, his owner having determined instead, apparently, to risk tie fortunes in this race on Missinge. The scratching of Iroquots, Robert the Devil, and Geologist will make Foxball still more decidedly than ever the first favorite, and Histake follows next to him in the betting.

Soldiers who Want Semething to Ent. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUK-Sir: We, the members of Saisery Gat First Schuyler, desire to ask the people of the United States to send us a mething to eat as we are starving. We have about \$600 in our company fund, and our battery commander would rather nu officer at this post for workhouse, as you may call it wants to know the cause of all the descritions from his command atministing to about 25, in his last three or our months. The -ny reason the men have tor descri-ing is the there is too mand work and not enough to cal-four fourties. U.S. Managemen Parriers C.

CONKLING AND GARFIELD.

markets, they got paying prices for the beef, What a Raptlet Minister Knows of the Inmutton, and pork which formed their principal products; and thus they were enabled TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The to pay the heavy rates of rent which were charge made by the Rev. Wayland Hoyt in the exacted for the land they leased. But when, Baptist Ministers' Conference concerning the Hon, Roscoe Conkling is so unjust and untrue through increased speed of ocean transportation, it became practicable to import beef that I beg permission to correct it. First, it is known that Mr. Conkling does not, in any way, and mutton from the United States, whether incarnate the spoils system." As Mr. Garfield on the hoof or slaughtered, and to sell the said to bim and said about him, Mr. Conkling same in the British markets at the prices of was the one Senator that did not ask any favors. The night they were together, as Mr. Conkling was going home, Mr. Garfield said: for transportation and insurance, the British "Mr. Senator, you have not referred to aprates of rent, found himself suddenly pointments."

brought into competition with the farmer No. Mr. President, I have not. As you did of Texas or Missouri, where the price of not ask advice. I did not volunteer it; though, to land is only nominal, and the rate of rent is tell you the truth, my pockets are burdened comparatively trifling. Hence the whole with petitions from the best men in the city of New York, and I should be glad to unload Such is the cause which is revolutionizing them. the tenure and the revenue of land in the

Mr. Garfield said: "Mr. Senator, please keep them two weeks longer. In the mean time, nothing will be done concerning the offices in New York. Atthat time I shall be glad to consuit with you relative to the New York appointments to be made. Those already made are believed to be satisfactory to you."

This was at 12 o'clock at night. The next day Mr. Robertson was appointed Collector instead of Merritt, made Consul to London. Mr. Conkling was surprised. Friends burried to Mr. Garffeld and told him he had made a mistake little short of a crime. The joint letter of protest was written and sent. Mr. Garfield had been influenced to pursue the course taken by considerations which seemed to him wise. He said, however; "I am not infallible, I may have made a mistake. Ask the two Senators and Mr. Arthur to come and talk it over."

It is said that two of the gentlemen were ready to go. The third got on his hat and received a telegram in cipher, read it, took off his hat, and

Then came the resignations. Then followed the betrayal of the friends on whom Mr. Conkling had leaned. Then the gong sounded for patronage, and the hungry came leading and climbing over each other, putting their noses in the trough, pushing in above the eyes and drinking through the ears, and Roscos Conkling became the object at which all the arrows of disappointed ambition were fired, until now he is called by a Baptist minister the "Incarnation of the spois system," when to those who know about it Roscoe Conkling is the one man who will not meddle with patronage. It is said that when the deluge of mud throwing began there was not in the Custom House or Post Office a man who had secured his place through the influence of the senior Senator from New York.
Secondly-Mr. Coukling is accused of being

mute concerning the assassination of the Prestdent. This is so untrue and so unjust that I regret, for the sake of the one who uttered it, that it should have been spoken. Think of the facts! Messrs. Conkling and Arthur were on the Albany boat when the President was shot. It had been delayed by the fog. On the landing the telegram was banded them. Mr. Arthur sank into a chair, overcome with emotion. That day Mr. Conkling did his best to support his friend, and saw him in due time on the train for Wash-

The Monday morning after the assassination, I passed one or two hours with Mr. Conkling. and a sadder man I never saw. The article, To whom it may concer, " had been printed, New York boiled like a coldron. Mr. Conkling had written a despatch expressing distympathy. The paper was handed him, charging the crime upon him. He tore up the despatch and went to Washington, called at the White House with Senator Jones and left his message of sympathy for the President with Mrs. Garfield. From that moment on, all that vituperation, injustice, mance, forgetfulness of favors, and hatred because of disappointments in obtaining them, could do to injure the fame and break the heart of Roscoe Conkling has been

For myself. I am not in any way moved by favors shown me to write this letter. I have known and loved Roscoe Conkling for years. I have been urged by friends who know of this friendship to write and ask him for favors. Not one such request was ever granted. But I could not respect my manhood if I did not cry out against the injustice being done a man who and honored by the American people as before,

With sincere respect, I am

JUSTIN D. FULTON. 255 CARLTON AVENUE, BEOOKLYN.

Coukling Yet Alive.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: When Rosoe Conking was defeated for Senator last summer the Haif Breeds said they had politically killed him, and that he was dead, dead, dead. It that was true, why is it that they are electing anti-Do they expect Conkling's ghost to appear there?

LANSINGSPROM, UCL 3.

Conkling and the Baptists. To the Epiron of the Sun-Sor: In this nersing's Sos the article headed "Consling and the Bautists" conveys the impression that the applause given to the Rev Wayland Hovt's tirade against t ling was hearty and unanimous. Surprised that he should say such things, I carefully noted those who opplauded his atterances. They were but a small prepion of the number present, and from conversation with and applicat their receivings, and application and application of the second of Colored and Associated to well the estimate of attached to well the estimate of attached to be a possible to be a possible to the estimate of a possible to be a possible to the estimate of a possible to be a possible to the estimate of the estimate hear, much less spin act who he is v D. B. Taxlor responsible for my remarks. As there may be one of test name is the Contesting, inside a requirement to assume the contesting, inside a requirement to assume the contesting of my waysing.

East Grange, Oct. 4.

Cart Grange, Oct. 4.

Talmage on Prayer. To the Epiron of The Sun-Sid: How can iny man with inditions intelligence, and an honest leart recept such twaddie as that of Tolonice in answer to the recept such twaldie as that of Triumpe in an wor is the about a firm we concerning the efficacy of the about on versal crayes for the recovery of the late President surface field? The evident self-substantion with which he choses the expansion of the pedante solves and may be used to our ly resignation of the pedante solves on the works of the pedante solves on the wide in the large with "Now I've may be supported by a substantial of the surface of the yet work of the wide in the surface of the trium of goods in its instance of the residence of the trium of tracer. For many the work of the definition of the surface solves solves as that most he was the perfect of the trium of tracer. For many the work of we want to solve the large of the trium of the control of the surface of the solves of the surface of the trium of the solves of

An Explanation from Mr. Peter Hagan. To the Edition of The Sun-Size My attenten has been railed to an article in some leane of boday whatne to the nominations to be made by the Delnoratio party for the coming State election. As my name has been frequently mentioned for the ne As my many as went requests mentioned a relate position of State European, and intertwomately, in some instances, as above, has been a married with the "time for a tenter to be that I am a time now have I ever been connected with a manifold of any other Rung. I have now a compact, not with any such had a property such had been a substance to this error, there was also a sight-terror in the many. I the name It has been said that "being a led in battle and having our name speled wrong in the rance is done for now." I am number prepared for this yet, and paraclasts distinct being stangators before the battle commeners. In relation to my cambinager, I may add that while I should be bleased in reports this normation from a united B-traceatte reasonation I cond not accept the same from a divided ports.

Therefore you for correcting the mistake become alimited in I am respectfully yours, transitions.

Is it an Exclusive Church ! TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-Sir: Regardless

of the last that 'J E "and "A M R" a pers in your sens of Oct 1 in defence of the Weshington Squar M. E. hareb I am confident that "L. H "is lebt, and is not observed growler," for the reason that he wise and read have been counted a cert there and we wear arts good before the I can have the most who objected.

A Lorie of a Coop Prince. Why Senator Platt of Connecticut is Paired. From the Missiers Beyeldiese. unseemly references of our local Statwart

The University references of our local Salwart erans to the errors adherence as Salwart for the present adherence as Salwart for the present in the sare high sendor Plant of Connects at Sendor hill is eatherned from sendors in the mouth but his central beat is reported good, and it is understood that he will attend the extra associated the becaute Sendor Plant, of the other hand, to postured by a concern the break, which will not only prevent his attendance at the extra season, but in all probability prevent his ever returning to active political like. Frem the Linkfield Minister When President Arthur ruled this land liv was a goodly chief; Be put in Juli the Star coute 1 and hung each Freezury think

THE EXTRA SESSION OF THE SENATE.

Politiciane Reassembling-A Pacific Slope Man for the Cabinet-All Statements. WASHINGTON, Oct 3 .- The presence of a considerable number of the leading Republicans of the country is expected in Washington very shortly. Matters of real interest will then begin to assume a tangible shape, though it is not probable that anything will be really known concerning the composition of the Cabinet. Reports that have preceded the President's return to the capital are confusing.

Within the last few days it has become apparent that the Pacific slope will ask to be represented in President Arthur's Cabinet. The casons are obvious. The vast and increasing interests of that general section of the country. It is claimed, entitle it to a recognition of this kind now. It would seem that the Interior De-partment is generally desired, b-cause so much of its business relates to that quarter. Among the names most frequently mentioned are ex-Sena-tor Stewart and Senator Jones of Nevada, the Hon, George C. Gorham, late Secretary of the Senate, and ex-Senators Booth, Cole, and Sargent of California, ex-Senator Mitchell of Oregon, besides some others, any one of whom it is believed would be acceptable to the Pacific country, and a worthy member of President

Arthur's Cabinet. If the reports that have preceded him are not erroneous, the President while in New York has had the benefit of much advice from experienced Cabinet makers, to say nothing of the venerable Mr. Weed. Propably President Arthur feels not unlike the printer chum of Horace Greeley when receiving the gift of a small aum he was certain to spend for grog. and listening while the kind-hearted philosonher undertook to give the wayward fellow some good advice, "Horace," said he, straight-

some good advice, "Horace," said he, straightening himself in apparent indignation, "Horace, I 'spect I know more good advice than any man in this town."

What will receive Gen. Arthur's special attention, no doubt, as the importunce of selecting men who, while they would perform any all their official duties, would at the same time be good politicians, and serve the Republican party, to the end that its days may get be long in the land. Few men possess a concrete understanding of the importance of Cubinet selections in this respect. Gen. Garfield, though siming at it, entirely missed this point. Mr. Blaine was the only member having any practical knowledge of the management of national politics. If President Arthur differs from his predecessor in one respect more than another, it is in his ability to combine men and mould harmonious clements.

President Arthur differs from his pre-ecessor in one respect more han another, it is in his ability to combine men and mould harmonlous elements.

Gen, Grant's name having found a place again on the list of possible members of the Cabinet, it may be stated that when in this city, attending the Garfield obseques, he distinctly and unqualifiedly declared that when in this city, attending the Garfield obseques, he distinctly and unqualifiedly declared that we would accept in position in the new Administration. Gen, Grant is not liable to change his nind, and the recent rumors that place him in the Cabinet may salely be dismissed as bille.

There is equal authority for asying that Gen, Arbur, when he left here last week, supposed he had settled in his own mind that the Secretary of the Treasury would be selected from New York, though but little progress had been made as to whom the bestion would be fundered to. Will it be Roscoe Co. king? Of course it will be sold the post of Secretary of State is his place. But why not the Treasury? Wait! Julge Hunt is dying, almost, to stay at the head of the navy, and evidently thinks there is a chance for him. It is not known that any one else agrees with nim as to this. "There is one man, if he will back you," said a friend to Hunt, "vou will be protty certain to win." Who is he? eagerly inquired Oid Sait. "Arthur!" was the reciy. And O d Sait is trying hard to get him. One thing is to be said for the ambitious Secretary, however. He has given up vachting at Government expense, and declares he is "not going to give the papers a chance to come down upon me for that hereafter." There is long for him who reforms, is an old proverb, Nevertheless, Oid Sait with have tog assiore.

Politicians and others not identified with either the Sailwart or Hail Breed factions are regarding with interest whatever is indicative of the complexion of the Cabinet, Advanced Staiwarts demand of Arthur that be come up to high-water mark, and select only those who are true bine. "We were cheated beyon

ate, when all the Senators are seated, favors the improbability that any Republican Senator wil be invited into the Calinet, even though one raises were to be filled untimately by another Republican. The Republicans are building considerably on the vote of Judge Dayls, white

merits closether, independent of test cases, while there is a growing probability that the Democrais will decide in cancus to use their strength for all it will decide in cancus to use their strength for all it will win. They say that is always fair, and expect the Republicans will do the same thing. The Republicans will do the same thing. The Republicans will do the same thing their propessition will be to elect a Secretary for these depurpess of swearing in the New York and Rhods Island Senaing in the Senation on President protein, and to certify the proceedings; after that to continue the agitation instead of accepting the benefits offered. But it is scarcely likely that any Irish court will strain a point in favor of the tenant. The Bar and Bench of that country are recruited to a large extent from the landed gentry, and those who are not landiords by burth are sure to become landlords by purchase as soon as fortune amies upon them.

The Salvation of Guitenu. there is a growing protestinity that the Demo-crais will decide in cancus to use their strength for all it will win. They say that is always fair, and expect the Republicans will do the same thing. The Republicans put a high value on the Presi-dent protein, of the Senate, and will make that their objective point. Their proposition will be to check a Secretary for the sole purpose of swear-ing in the New York and Rhoda Island Sena-tors and to peritive the proceedings after that

other offiers.

Owing to the inability of Col, Cook to be in court to-day, the motion by Mr. Brady's counsel to quash the information on which the proceedings have been commenced was not made.

Many other delays are looked for.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: "A Chrisisn" sends line sets a letter, samining the soul of college.
What a interfery and decision is this so called Chris-

tistifield was a man-a sinner-redeemed by Christ.
Guiran halls a man who is a sinner-this, and nothing more. If saved a a life of the sinner the saved on the sav Course is also a man who is a sinner—decensed by Christ.

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SOME IRISH TEST CASES.

Provisions of the New Land Act-A New Court to Doblin-Plenty of Littgation Abend. DUBLIN, Sept. 23.-It was thought when Mr. Gladstone's Irish Land bill was first introduced into the House of Commons, that it provided a most surprising remedy for Irish grievances. The Irish, it was said, are the most litigious people in the world, and no legislation could be wise that provided them with additional facili-ties for going to law. Unfortunately one of the most important enactments of the Land bill is to create a new court for the Irish, and to oblige them to take their disputes into it for settlement. The landlord and tenant are scarcely allowed to make a private arrangement, and, id many cases, they are absolutely driven into court. So it is not surprising to hear that the Land Leaguers are bending all their energies on a campaign in the courts, and that aiready four hundred so-called test cases have been

chosen, by which it is proposed, if not to weaken

the act, at least to render it in part ineffectual. The Land Leaguers have stated over and over ngain that no act will be eatisfactory to them, except it does away with the proprietorship of the landlords altogether, and that they cannot accept the joint proprietorship of the landlord and tenant under the new act as any settlement of the question. It is scarcely within the range of human possibilities that in any assembly where landed interests play so great a part as they do in the Bouse of Commons, such proposition would be listened to for a moment. The Land Leaguers have probably recognized this fact, and their present movement is consequently a wise one. The Executive of the Land League were recently authorized to select cartain .est cases by which the true effect of the Land act upon the rental of Ireland might be ascertained. It is evident that these cases

League were recently authorized to select certain ext cases by which the true effect of the Land act upon the rental of Ireland might be ascertained. It is avident that these cases should be chosen carefully, for should the first he instances of heavily rack-rented tenancies, the court would gain great credit by making a large reduction, but the rent might still remain too high. In order to avoid this danger the cases will be presented in the following order: (1) holdings which cannot be described as rack-rented; (2) holdings where the tenant made improvements long axo; (3) holdings where recent improvements have teen made.

As the law now stands, any tenant of an agricultural or pustoral holding, if he thinks that his rent is too high, may have a fair rent fixed either by a County Court Judge or by the Land Commission. On the other hand, the inndiend may const er the present rent too low, and he is allowed, after demanding an accress-of rent and being refused, to apply to the court to fix a fair rent. It is difficult to see how any number of test cases can make satisfactory rules for what is a fair rent, for the act-express of rent send having regard to the interests of the landlord and tenant respectively, and considering all the circumstances of the case, holding, and district. In the cases of holdings where the tenant has made improvements the act is very favorable to him. It provides that no rent is to be payable in any proceedings in respect to any improvements made by either the tenant or his predecessors in title, unless, indeed, the tenant has been airrady compensated by the landlord for such increwements. The test esses will be further complicated by the introduction by the act of what is known as the "statutory term." Whenever a fair rent is fixed, the rent cannot be raised or altered for fitteen years renewable for ever; so that a tenant who pays as fair rent and treats his land in a proper manner is safe true well and a new term of fitteen years granted, and this can be done and minimum. What the t

ingut. After he has done so an entirely new set of test cases will crop up. In many parts of Ireland there has been a decrease in the value of land, and it is quite possible that, with the present competition in grain and other products from America, a still further reduction may take place. The rest which is fixed or atenant bolding a statutory term may consequently been me too high before the fifteen years expire. What a morkery and decision is this so-called Christian it is markery and decision is the so-called Christian of players for the read of his soul, the main's chast at the first and of his soul, the main's chast at the first and of his soul, the main's chast at the first and of his soul the main's chast at the first and of his soul that the main's chast at the first and the firs

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valueless on the other. It is for this reason that some of Mr. Gladston's opponents consider the introduction of a new court to be a most ill-advised measure.

Curiously enough the Land League have chosen a number of cases from the tenants of the Duke of Devonshire, Mr. Gladstone's most able licutenant, the Marquis of Huptington, is the eldest son of the Duke of Devonshire, so that while he was supporting the Land bill he was plunging his father into innumerable lawsuits. The Cavendishes own 220 385 acres of land in England and Ireland, with a rental of £850.495; of this immense property the Duke owns 60.325 acres in the counties of Cork, Waterford, and Tipperary. The lands came into the Cavendish family by the marriage of the fourth Duke with the heiress of the fault of Burlington and Cork. Into the latter family they came by purchase from Sir Water Releigh, who was mixed up in a shameful transaction by which the Archbishop of Cashel granted the manor of Linsmore and other lands to him.

BUNBLANK

-Litta, the prima donna, is this month to wed Harry Cleveland, a tenor. -London is delighted with some new-

light, and pleasant emulbuses. -Bernhardt, on being bissed at Amiens, remarked, "I am not accustomed to play to gress."

-The widow of John Cretzer, who served In the war or 1812, is believed to be Uncle ram's oldest pensioner. She is 103, and was married i 1801.

—The Federal Council of Switz-rland has expressed its regret to the municipal authorities of Pri

bourg that a Jesus recently preached at that place. -Boulogne has lately been honoring Frederick Sauvage, who, it asserts invested the screw propeller. Other people say that he was but the adapter of somebody else's invention. -The Belgian idea of Sunday is a festival

On that day they crowd to the sesside to baths, picale, and go to the places of amusement. On one recent Sanday 7.000 excur-ionists arrived in Ostend. -A London paper says, as to the term

cornering: "We are greatly indebted to our American cousins for supplying us with terms which express in one word the meaning of half a dozen sentences." -Germany has the most accommodating of Post Offices. It deliy transmits birds, beasts, and fishes, if of a harmies sort. A roose, unintellicibly directed, was lately put up for auction sale, when \$875

been discovered. -A common subject for sermons last Sunday the regions the country was the death of Gardel's as following the general prayer for his recovery. The explanations varied but slightly, and were nearly all that G-d fees not answer prayer when to do so would thwart

his all-wise designs. -On some of the Southern railroads negrees are still excluded from parlor cars. A fashionably dressed mulasto woman and her child insisted on occupying seats for which she had bought itsels at Nashville, upon which the superintendent hisched on an extra car, and transferred to it these passengers who dis liked to ride in the other.

-Senator Don Cameron's new house at Washington has, like the White House, a large ports earliers, or covered entrance, so that visitors arriving it carriages can enter without being exposed to the sun and rain. It is a little remarkable that no New York million aire, since Col. He man Thorn, has thought is worth while to adopt this useful device.

—The brother of the Col. Wildman who

bought Newstead from Byron died three weeks a.c. He was brother in-law of the Archbishop of Canterbury, Newstead, immensely improved from the miserable de cared place it was when the poet knew it, is o ce more in the market, and it seems a pity that the young Lord By ren cannot recover it for the fami y.

-A rumor comes from Venice that Baccelli, the Minister of Instruction, has ordered that the light; and that there have been discovered among them Carpacetes, Tintorettes, Gorgiones, Giovanni Beilinis Palma Giovanes, and Vivarinis-many or them in excel lent preservation and unknown to fame.

-Wiener-wurst is an article of street sale peculiar to Cincionati, and its peculiers do most of their business at right. When a sentis handed to the vander, he litts the lid of his tin box, from which warm steam comes outing forth; selms a piece of brown paper and a slice of black or rye bread, daubs on the latter about a tablespoonful of horse radish and then, with a fork, produces the wiener-wurst-nothing more than a sausage, long and elenderly made, of a reddish, beefy

shout it that is both strengthening and savory. -The pure polled Aberdeen or Angus eattle belonging to the trustees of the bankrupt Marquis of Huntly were recently sold at auction. The herd, which was commenced in 1870, had been carefully bred and reared, and contained several solential animals Thirty-two animals were offered, and these comprised twenty-four cows, the others being bulls and calves. The cows were an exceptionally good lot, being large-framed hands-me, and very highly bred animals, in the best breeding e-ndition, and representing all the most fash ionable tribes of the breed. Vine Smith was the highest priced animal sold, bringing 115 guineas. The asie real ised an average fover \$250 per head.

-Incendiary fires in the western departments of Russia have caused the destruction of an immeuse amount of preperty this year. Up to the end of ground, including Whitebek, with 23,000 population Bebrinsk, 23,0 0; Slomin, 20 0:0; and Mobileff, 25,000. and Minek. In Korez 1,020 houses and shops were destroyed, including eleven prayer houses and the syna-gorue. Thirty-nine lives were lost, and the bulk of the survivors are destitute and without shelter. At Minsk the condition of things is said to have been even worse, and the loss is estimated to be three uness as great

-The Corporation of London intend to recording their high sense of his great services to his enuntry, and to ask him to all for a marble bust to be placed in the Guildhall. The original tiles was to present the freedom of the city to Giadstone, but he is already a Turners' Companies, and therefore a Freeman of the City. The compliment is apart from party rounders tions, the majority of the members of the Corporation being Conservatives. Among the very few public men to whem a somewhat similar homer has been done have been William Pitt, Viscount Althorp, Earl Grey, Sit Robert Peel, Lord Palmerston, Barl Catming, Earl Rus sell, Mr. Cubiten, and Lord Braconsfield.

-The Earl of Airlie, who died recently in Denver had visited this country several times-first in 1867, when he made a trip with a large Chicago parts over the Union Pacific Railroad as far as it was thet completed, which was mearly to Cherenne. Leet year, accompanied by one of his daughters, he spent a couple of months in Colorado, where he purchased a large sheer ranch isome 20,000 acres for one of his sons, whom he placed on it. The young man's health had not been good. and the father thought that the clear, pure, bracing an of Colors to would be mot the thing or him. This same mer the Earl came again, with his notest a m and hered mary heir, I. of Ochley. He visited the Tennesses colony and then travelled to Colorado to inspect the cetab there. On his return to England fast year he unbushed a series of papers in the Newtonia Contary on the agricultural resources of our Western country.

-The Siberian post that has been raining in Bussia is described as an inflammation of the spires, that first smacked cattle and horses. The discased submais, without giving any premonitors symptoms of the ness, would suddenly fall in their tracks and excite the spread of the epidemic to human beings is attributed to the ignorance and carelesanesand the populars and po-line authorities. Although with sufficient contents that the pest is contaguous, the owners of anomais dynked it were allowed to skin them and use or sell the books. Phis spread the contagt is both within and beyond the confines of the province of Novgorod, in which at first manifested steel. The peasants sought to check the epdende by forming religious processions and marchine about with hanners bearing the figure of the Virgin and reciting prayers. This only helped to distribute the world of the disease still further. Large numbers of domestic actingle have taken a prey to it, and also many human lives. One eirenmetance that added to itsdestructive ness was the differences that existed for a time smalls the physicians as to the best mode of treating it, their arparent uncertainty acround to beighten the natural beind

-A treatise on the history of the postal eard has been published in Berlin. The originator of the sien in mid to have been a German State official. I Stephan, who wrote an easily upon it in 1865. Austr was the first to adopt it beginning to between 1861. For first three months witnessed the passage of 2.50 cm cance through the mails. Germany minimed suct in the and on the first day after the Introduction of the postal card \$5.668 were cent of in Bertin alone, and within two ministes over 2.000 (as) were used. Other could be suon initiated the same step. During the Prante Profite class was the postal card coatem was a great bost to be armies tiver 10 text was raids passed furior the ear homes. The greatest proportional consumption of a cards occurs inquestionably in the United States. The while the consumption in the United States since will probably not fall short of 230 keep 6. Generaly calcumed to 1979 122 747 can. The use of the peace card if my cover, constantly increasing had to come as wat at the expense of the letter correspondence. There are now said to be seventy three countries in which it is intraduced. Austria, which has the honor of first parting the